

當代文獻

經濟合作總署在中國之使命

賴普漢二十二日晚在南京播講

Lapham Speaks on ECA Mission in China

Following is the text of a speech delivered this evening by Roger D. Lapham, chief of the U.S. Economic Cooperation Administration's mission to China, over the Armed Forces Network station XMAC here:

美經濟合作總署中國分署長賴普漢，於今晚七時一刻，在南京美國軍事顧問團電台（XMAC, 1540 kc. 4.27 mc.）廣播，其演詞全文如下：

Let me say my remarks this evening are addressed primarily to Americans living in China. However, this prepared script has already been translated and delivered to the Chinese press, so tonight I am very much on the record.

余今晚之演詞，主要是對在美僑發表，然該稿已譯送華文報紙，因此余之演詞將有傳佈之虞。

Last month, our Congress appropriated US\$400,000,000 of American taxpayers' dollars to help the people of China. US\$125,000,000 is not for economic aid, but for use by the Chinese Government as it sees fit for military purposes if it so desires. The balance, US\$275,000,000, will be handled by the Economic Cooperation Administration—the ECA—the agency of the United States authorized to spend this amount, to be spent or allocated for spending on or before April 3 next. Mr. Paul Hoffman, Administrator of ECA, has named me to head the ECA special mission to China, and China is only one of 19 nations to whom the United States is lending economic assistance.

我國於上月撥付四億美元，以助中國人民，該項款項係美國人民所納之稅，其中一億二千五百萬美元，並非經濟援助，乃供中國政府用於其所認為適當之用途亦可，其餘二億七千五百萬美元則將由該署撥付，俾得該項款項之使用權。該署在明年四月二日前使用或撥付，俾得該項款項之使用權。該署在明年四月二日前使用或撥付，俾得該項款項之使用權。

Over a year ago, Secretary of State Marshall proposed his plan, which has now come into being. Under this plan, Congress has appropriated over US\$6,000,000,000 to build up the economic strength—to increase the production—of the countries we are assisting.

距今一年餘前，國務卿馬歇爾提出其計劃，今此計劃已經實現，根據此計劃，國會已經撥款六十億與吾人援助之國家以建立其經濟力量，並增進其生產。

Unquestionably, the situation in China today is much more difficult and different than in any other country now receiving American aid. China has been up against it for over 11 years. When I first came here, in 1937, the nation was working night and day to meet what everyone conceded—the coming attack of the Japanese. Everyone hoped the Japanese attack would be delayed, if only for a year or two, so that China might be better prepared to meet it. But Japan did not wait. On July 7, 1937, the Marco Polo Bridge incident lit the fires of war. China had to face a well-equipped and organized enemy who had one objective—to beat down the Chinese people before they grew too strong. China put up a magnificent resistance against overwhelming odds and held the enemy off as best it could. China retreated from the coast, but still carried on.

中國今日之情形，無疑是較任何其他受美國援助之國家為困難而不同，中國與此情形相類者已歷十一年，當余於一九三七年六月初次抵達中國時，全國上下正朝夕顛沛，準備抵禦每人預料中之敵人——迫在眉睫之日本侵略，當時每日望日本之進攻，俾得延遲二年，俾中國作充分之準備，但日本不待及一九三七年七月七日之盧溝橋事變，即發動大規模之進攻，中國面臨之敵人，係有完善之裝備與組織，其惟一之目的，即在擊敗中國之中國人民，中國以偉大之毅力抵抗侵略，雖受之而後，繼續奮力使不能前進，嗣後日本海岸線撤退而仍作戰到底。

Then came Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, and we Americans woke to stark reality—we had to play the leading part in a real world war—across the Atlantic and throughout the Pacific. Our resources and manpower were strained to the limit to produce the materials necessary for a war on two far-flung ocean fronts. The Chinese people were not only our friends but our allies, who did their part in bringing about the collapse of Japan in August 1945.

嗣後一九四一年十二月七日珍珠港事件發生，吾人始覺處於赤裸之現實……吾人須在真正之世界大戰中擔任主要任務……在太平洋之戰爭以及全太平洋之戰爭，吾人竭盡所有之資源及人力，以產生阻擊遠東之西洋戰線所需要之材料，中國人民不僅是吾人之友，且為吾人之盟友，並其本位以促成本國於一九四五年八月之戰勝。

Looking backward over the last three years we realize now the many mistakes that have been made—mistakes made by everyone and not confined to any one nation—but today we must forget those mistakes and plan for the present and the future. The American people don't want another world war any more than do the people of China. We are both peace-loving nations—democratic nations in the true sense—believing in the dignity and freedom of the individual and wanting to live our peaceful lives not subject to the rule of a few men at the top.

回顧過去之三年，吾人感到甚多之錯誤……此種錯誤在於每人，而不僅限於任何一國……但至今日，吾人必須遺忘此等錯誤，而為現在及將來計劃，美國人民亦猶中國人民，並不願見另一次之世界戰爭，吾兩國均係愛好和平之國家，實際上之民主國家深信個人之尊嚴與自由，並企求平安之生活，而不願受少數人之控制之管理。

(To Be Continued 未完)

關於允許美船進入長江事

交通部長與外交部長

Inland River Navigation

Nanking July 29. (Reuter)—A Ministry of Communications official said yesterday that the permission granted to United States vessels carrying aid supplies to call at two Chinese river ports did not mean that China had opened her inland waterways to foreign shipping in general.

交通部長與外交部長，於昨日發表談話，謂政府允許美船進入長江兩河口一事，並非即為中國內河水運對所有外國開放。

In reply to a flood of protests from Chinese shipping circles, the official said that the Chinese Government was not contemplating any change of her inland shipping policy.

該官員答覆中國船運界不滿之抗議時稱，政府目前並未考慮改變其內河水運政策之意。

He told a Central News correspondent that any foreign ships desiring to call at inland river ports may do so only after securing special permission from the Executive Yuan and added that the same ruling applied to United States vessels bringing aid supplies.

與美告中央社記者稱，外國商船之欲至內河水運碼頭者，必須由行政院獲得特別許可後始可，並稱此點亦適用於美國載運援華物資之船隻。

杜魯門向國會提出經濟社會計劃

Truman Presents Economic and Social Program to Congress

Washington, (USIS)—President Truman, in a personally delivered message devoted almost entirely to domestic matters, asked congress today to take action to check the rising cost of living, to help meet the need for lowest housing, and to enact other measures which, he claimed, were required for the welfare of the nation.

(美國新聞通訊社電)杜魯門總統今日親自向國會發表咨文，內容完全係關於國內政務方面者，要求國會採取行動，防止生活之昂貴，並設法滿足人民對低廉房屋之需要，以制定美國國家需要之其他措施。

The President also called for amendment of the recently enacted Displaced Persons Act to permit the entry of 400,000 over a four year period, instead of 205,000 in two years as now provided; legislation to authorize a U.S. loan for construction of the UN Headquarters; and Senate ratification of the international wheat agreement.

總統並要求修正最近通過之流亡人民法案，俾在四年之時期內准許四十萬人民入境，而非在兩年內准許二十萬零五千人入境，如目前所規定者，核准美國對聯合國之貸款，成立法案，俾聯合國得利用以建築總部，以及要求參院批准國際小麥協定。

Appearing before the Senate and house of representatives assembled in joint session, Mr. Truman called for "positive action" to control inflation. He proposed:

杜魯門出席參眾兩院聯合會議，要求對制衡通貨膨脹一事採取積極行動，並提出建議如下：

1. That an excess profits tax be reestablished to provide a treasury surplus and curb inflation.

2. That consumer credit controls be restored to slow down inflationary credit.

(二)恢復消費者信用管制，藉以遏止信用膨脹。

3. That the federal reserve board be given wider authority to regulate inflationary bank credit.

(三)予聯邦儲備局以廣範圍之權限，以便管理銀行貸放之影響。

4. That speculation on commodity exchanges be regulated.

(四)管理貨物交換之投機，以調節工業生產或生活所需之稀有物資。

5. That scarce commodities essential to industrial production or the cost of living be allocated.

(五)配給對於工業生產或生活所必需之稀有物資。

6. That rent controls be strengthened.

(六)加強房租管制。

7. That standby authority be given to ration products which are in short supply and which affect the health and welfare of the nation.

(七)對供應缺乏及足以影響全國健康與福利之產品，授權政府得隨時實行配給制度。

8. That price controls be authorized for scarce commodities; with the government authorized to limit wage adjustments "which would force a break in a price ceiling, except where adjustments are essential to remedy hardship, to correct inequities, or to prevent an actual lowering of living standards."

(八)核准對稀有商品之價格管制，授權政府得限制以破產物價之工資調整，惟對於救濟困難，校正不公平待遇，或防止生活水準真正低落或必要之工資調整，即屬例外。

Mr. Truman also asked congress, which has convened in extra session at his call, to complete action on the Taft Ellender Wagner housing bill. The bill already has passed the Senate, and has been approved by the House Banking and Currency Committee but has been held up by the House Rules Committee which controls the floor of legislation to the floor. The Taft Ellender Wagner bill calls for the construction of 15 million low cost housing units in the next five years.

杜魯門又要求國會對塔夫脫……艾倫德……威格納房屋法案採取行動，該法案已通過參院並經眾院銀行與貨幣委員會以採納，惟為眾院議程委員會所阻滯，該法案之對案則由眾院議程委員會提出，俾受該委員會之控制。

Mr. Truman said that, while he had called congress back primarily to deal with prices and the housing shortage, he felt that there were other important matters to be covered. He cited federal aid to education, and pointed out that a bill for this purpose has been passed in the Senate but is still awaiting action in the House.

杜魯門謂：重開召集國會之目的固以討論高物價與房屋缺乏為主，惟美國尚有其他重要事項須予處理，蓋以聯邦對教育之援助為例，並指出為達到此一目的而提出之法案，業經眾院加以通過，惟尚未經參院採取行動。

Also, the President continued, congress should enact laws to raise the minimum wage to at least 75 cents an hour and to increase retirement benefit under the old age and survivors insurance system by at least 50 percent, and that the age at which women could receive benefits be lowered from 65 to 60 years.

此外總統並認為國會應制定法律，將最低工資至少提高至每小時七角五分，將養老金及遺族保險制度至少增加百分之五十，並將婦女領取補助之年齡自六十五歲減至六十歲。

加拿大的空軍

保有兩隊正視飛機

訓練新機空中戰術

Canada's Air Force

Ottawa, July 28. (Reuter)—Canada is to keep an air force unit to train fighter pilots in operation tactics. Air Marshal W.A.C. Curtis, Air Chief of Staff, said that the first of two regular interceptor fighter squadrons would be in existence in a year.

路透社渥太華七月二十八日電：加拿大將維持一空軍兵團以訓練戰鬥機飛行員操作戰術，加拿大空軍參謀長寇蒂斯空軍元帥稱，若一年以內，加拿大可有其兩個正規截擊戰鬥機隊之一隊。

By spring, he said, the first all-Canadian warplanes—two-seater long range interceptors with jet engines—should be delivered, but they would not replace the British Vampire jets, because the Vampires were too good in their rate of climb and maneuverability.

寇蒂斯稱，明年加拿大第一批全加戰鬥機（兩座）即可交貨，但此等飛機不致取英國噴氣戰鬥機而代之，因英國戰機在爬升與機動方面速率至佳也。

本報北平分社

歡迎電話訂閱

隨時送到

前門西大街宋家胡同三號

電話三〇一六八

本報南京

分銷處

代訂處

太平路二四三號

直接訂閱 專差送到

訂閱地址：南京新街口中國銀行

電話：請向南京新街口中國銀行

服務處四十五號接洽

本報濟南

分銷處

濟南北商埠前陳家樓

二十二號

本報開封

分銷處

南書店街七十二號

同意書報社

本報唐山

分銷處

唐山市新榮市北口光明報社

電話一三四五號

本報徐州

分銷處

徐州市王家店街六號

瑞記報社

本報太原

分銷處

太原南門外三三號

本報青島

分銷處

沿口路一號 膠濟鐵路報社

義成裕錢莊

定期存款 一個月期 廿七分

活期存款 七天為期 廿四分

定期存款 憑摺存款 廿一分

地址：一區羅斯福路六十五號

電話：二二二 五二二 六〇九八

泰興錢莊

利便各界 辦理一切 存款 放款 匯兌 儲蓄 利息 優厚

地址：一區羅斯福路一〇一號

電話：二二二 五二二 六〇九八

興源銀號

辦理商業銀行一切業務 存款 放款 匯兌 儲蓄 利息 優厚

地址：一區羅斯福路一〇一號

電話：二二二 五二二 六〇九八

榮長厚銀號

各種存款 自今日起 利息 特別 提高

地址：前門外大街九十九號

電話：二二二 五二二 六〇九八

義生銀號

利便各界 辦理一切 存款 放款 匯兌 儲蓄 利息 優厚

地址：前門外大街九十九號

電話：二二二 五二二 六〇九八

增達錢莊

辦理商業銀行一切業務 存款 放款 匯兌 儲蓄 利息 優厚

地址：前門外大街九十九號

電話：二二二 五二二 六〇九八

義成裕錢莊

定期存款 一個月期 廿七分

活期存款 七天為期 廿四分

定期存款 憑摺存款 廿一分

地址：一區羅斯福路六十五號

電話：二二二 五二二 六〇九八

泰興錢莊

利便各界 辦理一切 存款 放款 匯兌 儲蓄 利息 優厚

地址：一區羅斯福路一〇一號

電話：二二二 五二二 六〇九八

興源銀號

辦理商業銀行一切業務 存款 放款 匯兌 儲蓄 利息 優厚

地址：一區羅斯福路一〇一號

電話：二二二 五二二 六〇九八

榮長厚銀號

各種存款 自今日起 利息 特別 提高

地址：前門外大街九十九號

電話：二二二 五二二 六〇九八

義生銀號

利便各界 辦理一切 存款 放款 匯兌 儲蓄 利息 優厚

地址：前門外大街九十九號

電話：二二二 五二二 六〇九八

增達錢莊

辦理商業銀行一切業務 存款 放款 匯兌 儲蓄 利息 優厚

地址：前門外大街九十九號

電話：二二二 五二二 六〇九八

義成裕錢莊

定期存款 一個月期 廿七分

活期存款 七天為期 廿四分

定期存款 憑摺存款 廿一分

地址：一區羅斯福路六十五號

電話：二二二 五二二 六〇九八

泰興錢莊

利便各界 辦理一切 存款 放款 匯兌 儲蓄 利息 優厚

地址：一區羅斯福路一〇一號

電話：二二二 五二二 六〇九八

興源銀號

辦理商業銀行一切業務 存款 放款 匯兌 儲蓄 利息 優厚

地址：一區羅斯福路一〇一號

電話：二二二 五二二 六〇九八

榮長厚銀號

各種存款 自今日起 利息 特別 提高

地址：前門外大街九十九號

電話：二二二 五二二 六〇九八

義生銀號

利便各界 辦理一切 存款 放款 匯兌 儲蓄 利息 優厚

地址：前門外大街九十九號

電話：二二二 五二二 六〇九八

增達錢莊

辦理商業銀行一切業務 存款 放款 匯兌 儲蓄 利息 優厚

地址：前門外大街九十九號

電話：二二二 五二二 六〇九八

義成裕錢莊

定期存款 一個月期 廿七分

活期存款 七天為期 廿四分

定期存款 憑摺存款 廿一分

地址：一區羅斯福路六十五號

電話：二二二 五二二 六〇九八

泰興錢莊

利便各界 辦理一切 存款 放款 匯兌 儲蓄 利息 優厚

地址：一區羅斯福路一〇一號

電話：二二二 五二二 六〇九八

興源銀號

辦理商業銀行一切業務 存款 放款 匯兌 儲蓄 利息 優厚

地址：一區羅斯福路一〇一號

電話：二二二 五二二 六〇九八

榮長厚銀號

各種存款 自今日起 利息 特別 提高

地址：前門外大街九十九號

電話：二二二 五二二 六〇九八

義生銀號

利便各界 辦理一切 存款 放款 匯兌 儲蓄 利息 優厚

地址：前門外大街九十九號

電話：二二二 五二二 六〇九八

增達錢莊

辦理商業銀行一切業務 存款 放款 匯兌 儲蓄 利息 優厚

地址：前門外大街九十九號

電話：二二二 五二二 六〇九八

義成裕錢莊

定期存款 一個月期 廿七分

活期存款 七天為期 廿四分

定期存款 憑摺存款 廿一分

地址：一區羅斯福路六十五號

電話：二二二 五二二 六〇九八

泰興錢莊

利便各界 辦理一切 存款 放款 匯兌 儲蓄 利息 優厚

地址：一區羅斯福路一〇一號

電話：二二二 五二二 六〇九八

